

another banking institution whose banking assets recently were upwards of ten and three-quarters millions of pounds sterling.

The trade of the adjoining province, Kwangtung (Canton), has not shown any increase in the first nine months of 1892 as compared with the corresponding period of 1891; on the contrary, the Chinese Customs Revenue shows a decrease of almost ten per cent, or over £245,000. The published returns of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs give—

Revenue for the first nine months of 1891.....£2,444,994.74
Revenue for the first nine months of 1892.....£2,389,906.57

The decrease for the first three-quarters of 1892 as compared with the same period of 1891, at Canton, being over five per cent, at Lappa (Macao) over 15 per cent, and at Chinese Kowloon over 20 per cent. The Chinese Customs Revenue may safely be regarded as an index to the variations in trade, and even the decreased volume thereof, for the reasons before mentioned, has in many instances resulted unfavorably. Trade cannot improve while the gold value of silver continues shrouded in boundless uncertainty and violent fluctuations in exchange are taking place.

Returns may show some increase in the tonnage of shipping frequenting the harbour, but it is notorious in the Colony that a number of the steamers calling here have not been paying their running expenses, while nearly all have suffered pecuniarily in sympathy with the exceedingly unsatisfactory state of shipping all over the world. Shipping is undoubtedly of the very first importance to the Colony, but the alleged increase of tonnage can in no measure be reasonably construed as showing any increase of prosperity in trade here. Such a deduction is more or less fallacious. According to the Estimates the revenue from Light Dues is on the decrease. The figures are:—

In 1891.....\$956,659
Revised Estimate for 1892.....\$744,431
Estimate for 1893.....\$700,000

The destination of nearly all the rice and other imports from the northern ports is Canton. The steamers carrying these merely pass through our waters, but the inclusion of their tonnage in our Harbour Statistics has led and leads to erroneous deductions. A large number of the ocean steamers to and from Europe, America, &c., in like manner swell the official tonnage returns, but in reality may add little to our revenue, and many of them contribute nothing to the trade profits, the steamers having—in many instances—to call, even with little or nothing to land or to take from the Colony. They have to call for the sole purpose of transhipment of cargo and branch line requirements.

The Colony's Revenue from opium has not increased nor even been maintained. The rent from the Opium Farm has fallen from \$3,790,000 in 1891, and \$3,900,000 estimated for 1892, to \$3,300,000 per annum for the next three years, and many of them contribute nothing to the trade profits, the steamers having—in many instances—to call, even with little or nothing to land or to take from the Colony. They have to call for the sole purpose of transhipment of cargo and branch line requirements.

The Revenue obtained from subsidiary coinage shows a large decrease. In 1890 it was \$90,178.71, in 1891 \$73,347.00, the revised Estimate for 1892 is \$45,000.00, and the Estimate for 1893 is \$17,000.00.

The Revenue of the Colony is not as productive and as elastic as when these augmentations in salaries were recommended. There was then a large surplus Revenue over Ordinary Expenditure. The surplus was:—

In 1889.....\$191,075.57
In 1890.....\$416,827.27
In 1891.....\$229,235.25
Estimated surplus for 1892.....\$115,216.00
Estimated possible surplus in 1893.....6,785.00

Ordinary Expenditure, in spite of all the efforts of the Unofficial Members, continues to increase annually, and, we think, out of proportion to the real needs of the Colony. The figures are as follows:—

In 1889.....\$1,459,167.16
In 1890.....\$1,401,211.21
In 1891.....\$1,397,073.26
The latest estimate for 1892 is \$1,388,000.00
While the estimate for 1893 is \$1,399,511.00

House rents are lower now than they were in 1889-1890. The fall has been great though the effect of this on the Revenue has not yet been felt. The annual valuations have hardly yet been altered. It was solely on the ground of the great increase in house rents in the Colony that Lord Knutsford sanctioned the increased salaries. (See his Lordship's Despatch of 3rd April, 1891, more particularly para. 12.)

The Governor recognizes plainly in his statement to the Council at the opening of the present Session the need of retrenchment in every direction, and said:—

"In the public service vested interests cannot be disregarded, and all retrenchments consequently must be more or less of a prospective nature. I have publicly stated that when opportunities arise I will take advantage of them, but time is required to effect such reforms. The Civil Service is to a certain extent over-officed, and the salaries of the clerical service are capable of reduction as vacancies occur."

In his despatches to your Lordship he tells us that he has recommended reductions of salaries, amalgamation of offices, abolition of appointments as opportunities offer, and has had to ask your sanction for a loan. He evidently agrees with us that the present rates of salary are high, for he has recommended and carried a very considerable reduction in the salary of the new Registrar of the Supreme Court, and he proposes to do the same with all offices as opportunities occur.

The Governor confesses that there is need of retrenchment and reform, that some of the salaries are too high and ought to be reduced, and that the official staff is too numerous. We are also decidedly of His Excellency's opinion and consider that the circumstances which appear to justify the 1891 increase no longer exist; that an annual salary of \$45,000 or \$40,000 may be fairly offered without delay and without hardship, and that as increases were granted and paid upon the express condition that they were open to early reconsideration there is no vested interest to be affected by their revision, and that there is nothing unjust or inequitable in our moving accordingly.

In His Excellency the Governor's address herein before referred to he admits that the state of affairs now, so far as finance is concerned, cannot be considered entirely satisfactory. We quite share in this view, and as to the future we keenly feel the imperative necessity for economy and retrenchment.

The Unofficial Members beg to point out to your Lordship that their position in the Council, and their treatment on many financial questions by the Government and by the Official Members of Council is such that they are compelled to take this step for the protection of the interests of the Colony, and in vindication of their own rights and powers as guardians of the public purse. Any case of expenditure is proposed locally and it happens to meet with the approval of the Unofficial Members of Council, they are consulted and their opinions are cited to your Lordship as justifying the expenditure. It is they who have voted for it. If they disapprove they are too often ignored and given to understand that their votes and opinions are valueless and that their presence in Council might well be dispensed with, and that it is for the Executive Government and for your Lordship to determine what is necessary

and proper. If a demand is made on the public purse for any purpose disapproved of by the Government or not cordially supported, the responsibility of rejecting it is thrown on the Unofficial Members.

The Unofficial Members have recently objected and objected frequently to the creation of new offices, and the consequent increase in the public charges without their ever being consulted, or having even an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the matter. They are asked to vote the money needed when it is impossible to refuse it. They object to the appointment of additional Cadees still unprovided for, and to the manufacture of posts to give them salaries when they become too old to be styled as Cadees. They object to the appointment of new men to official posts in the Colony, when there are officers in the Colony already qualified to fill the vacancies without work to do.

The Unofficial Members have asked the Colonial Government on three different occasions since April last for a Commission to enquire into the whole question of public expenditure. We refer your Lordship to the debates in Council on 10th April, 1891, 7th December, 1891, and 9th May, 1892, as reported in the Hongkong Standard, 1890-91, and 1891-92.

The cost of the salaries and personal allowances alone has risen as follows:—

In 1887.....\$547,650
" 1888.....552,875
" 1889.....552,183
" 1890.....555,233
" 1891.....555,139 (estimated.)

Estimated for 1892 about \$774,000, and possibly a still larger estimated amount for 1893, hence our motion for reduction in the 1890 basis, with a view to general retrenchment and the strictest economy, which we regard as absolutely necessary.

The Unofficial Members of Council beg to point out to your Lordship that although there may possibly be some difference of opinion in the Colony on the question of official salaries, there is no division of opinion as to the necessity for a reduction in the cost of administration, and for economizing generally by the amalgamation of certain offices, as well as for a reformation in the constitution of the Council as at present, and as to the uselessness in the Council as at present constituted of the presence of an unofficial element which is habitually overruled by the Official vote.

We further beg to ask your Lordship's special reference to the proceedings in the Council as reported in the Hongkong Daily Press of 8th and 22nd December ultimo, and posted herewith.

We ask that an Independent Commission, i.e. one consisting of the Members of the Community unconnected with Government or at least of a majority of such persons, should be appointed with full powers to investigate and report on the cost of the Administration.

We venture to hope that your Lordship will reply to this letter direct to the Unofficial Members or to their agents. We had occasion within the last year or two to address several letters to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies and have received neither acknowledgment nor reply. It was only in answer to questions in Council that we learned that there had been any communication at all on the subject of our letters.

We have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed) C. P. CHATER,
" HO KAI,
" T. H. WHITEHEAD,
" E. R. BELLIOS,
" J. J. BELL-IRVING.

To the most honourable the Marquis of Ripon, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, etc., etc., Downing Street, London.

PROTEST.

We, the undersigned Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, both nominated and elected, desire to place on record our unanimous protest against the Appropriation Ordinance for 1893, entitled—

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, to apply to the sum not exceeding Two millions Two hundred and Fifty-six thousand Three hundred and Seventy-five Dollars to the Public Service of the Year 1893.

numbered 12 of 1892, and published in the Hongkong Government Gazette of the 3rd inst., as having been passed by this honorable Council on the 30th day of November, 1892, and as having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor, in the name and on behalf of the Queen, on the 3rd day of December instant.

We protest against the inclusion in that Ordinance, contrary to the unanimous votes and opinions of all the Unofficial Members of the Council in the Finance Committee and in the Committee of the Council, of large sums for the salaries of the Civil Servants of the Colony in excess of the amounts voted and approved by all the Unofficial Members in the Finance Committee and reported to the Council, and far in excess of what, in our opinion, are necessary or what the Colony can reasonably afford to pay.

We protest against the Colonial Secretary and the Official Members of Council voting in the Committee of Council, and in Council on the third reading of the Bill, in support of votes for their own salaries in excess of the amounts approved by us in the Finance Committee as reported.

Members of Council are legally incapable of voting on questions in which they are directly pecuniarily interested. They are disqualified on principle and by the law of Parliament formally declared in a recent case in England, and we protest and declare that the votes of the Official Members of Council on the Appropriation Bill, so far as the question of official salaries is concerned, were null and void of no effect.

We claim that the amendments proposed in Committee of Council for the reduction of official salaries to the scale in force in 1890 were duly carried by a majority of legal votes; that the votes recorded against the amendments were null and void and ought not to have been counted; and that the Appropriation Bill, ought to have been reported and passed with these amendments.

For the reasons above given we formally and unanimously protest against the so-called Appropriation Ordinance for 1893 as published, and declare it not to have been duly passed; by this I honourable Council and not to be law.

Dated Hongkong, this 13th day of December, 1892.

(Signed) C. P. CHATER,
" HO KAI,
" T. H. WHITEHEAD,
" E. R. BELLIOS.

(11)—COLONIAL SECRETARY TO SENIOR UNOFFICIAL MEMBER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, January 19th 1893.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the memorial enclosed in your letter of 15th inst. (received on 16th inst.) has been forwarded to the Secretary of State by this day's mail.

There is apparently a clerical error in the dates of the newspapers stated in the last paragraph but two of the memorial to have been posted to the address of the Secretary of State, and I am to enquire what newspapers were so posted. No copies were received with the memorial.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) G. T. M. O'BRIEN,
Colonial Secretary.

The Honorable P. C. CHATER, etc.

III.—S. U. M. TO COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Hongkong January 20th, 1893.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 88 of 18th inst. informing me that the memorial enclosed in my communication of 14th inst. has been forwarded to the Secretary of State by yesterday's mail, and intimating that His Excellency the Governor telegraphed on the 17th inst. to the Secretary of State to the effect that the unofficial members desired that the Appropriation Ordinance for 1893 might not be given effect to, pending receipt of their memorial.

I beg you please to kindly convey to His Excellency the thanks of the unofficial members for his having done so.

No acknowledgment of my letter having been received, the newspapers referred to in the last paragraph but two of the memorial were not posted to the address of the Secretary of State by yesterday's mail. The newspapers in question are the Hongkong Daily Press mail, supplements of 8th and 22nd ultimo, which contain the details of the proceedings of the Legislative Council held on 30th November and 14th December ultimo respectively, and these we will forward by next mail to Europe.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. P. CHATER.

The Honorable G. T. M. O'Brien, C. M. G., Colonial Secretary.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail Co.'s steamship Peru, Capt. W. Ward, which left San Francisco with the American mails of Dec. 25th, arrived in harbour this morning. For the subjoined telegrams we are indebted to our San Francisco exchanges:—

LONDON, December 16th.

A Paris correspondent says a member of the investigating committee, who witnessed the removal of Reinach's skeleton, saw enough to believe that he was a whole regiment. The Standard's Vienna correspondent says two more women were arrested near Lemberg last night for baby farming. Infants' bodies were found in the gardens and courtyards behind the houses of the midwives.

PARIS, December 16th.

Eugene Crampon was guillotined this morning for the murder of two men who were pursuing him as he was running away from a wine-shop which he had just plundered. The execution was one of the most horrible witnessed in Paris in many years.

The culprit, as soon as his eyes caught sight of the guillotine as the procession emerged from the prison, fell to the ground in abject terror and grovelled on the flagstones, begging piteously for a respite. He became so limp that the executioner's assistants had to take him up and carry him to the place of execution. He continued to struggle and shriek while they bound him to the plank and placed his head beneath the knife, and he only ceased when the head rolled into a basket.

It was a rare treat to the rabid crowd who saw it. It was made up of a criminal element of Paris, men and women, and at the end they dispersed bandying coarse jests.

NEW YORK, December 16th.

The Herald correspondent at Valparaiso cables: News reaches here from Rio Janeiro that the Federalists are entering the city of Rio Grande and that Governor Castilho of Rio Grande do Sul is fleeing to the south. He will resist.

The Herald correspondent at Montevideo telegraphs that the Castilians have signed a petition asking the Federal Government of Brazil to declare war against Uruguay.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 16th.

Another terrible railway tragedy is reported from Rostov. When the passenger train reached that point to-day two merchants, who were travelling in a compartment of a first-class carriage, were found murdered, their heads having been battered in. A large sum of money they were known to have had was gone. The conductor of the train has been arrested on suspicion.

BERLIN, December 16th.

Last evening there was published a brief account of how the Paris Figaro's publication of the Lowe letter to General Boulanger was received here. Baron von Hahnke, chief of the Military Cabinet, was at once telegraphed for early in the morning. He proceeded to Litzlin, in Prussian Saxony, where the Kaiser is hunting. He was instructed to make out a full detailed report of the matter. An official inquiry is already in progress.

The effect of the revelation in official circles, coming just at the moment when the ultimatum is being taken to keep further alliance to the Lowe gun from being made, is the hardest kind of a blow to the Government. The official papers are silent on the subject, but the Germania, the organ of the Centre party, the Nachrichten, the Vossische Zeitung, and the Kreuz Zeitung, all Conservative journals, accuse Herr Lowe, in terms more or less emphatic, of bad faith.

The Hamburger Nachrichten publishes a paragraph, evidently inspired by Prince Bismarck, relating an incident of 1890. According to this Count Eulenburg, then Minister of the Interior of Prussia, was sent by Bismarck to the King at Ems to say that Bismarck would resign unless the King returned to Berlin and summoned a meeting of the Reichstag.

The committee of twenty-six members of the Reichstag to which the army bill has been referred consists of one Social Democrat, six Freisinnige members, eight Catholics, two Poles, three National Liberals, one Free Conservative and five Right Conservatives. It is believed that it will be impossible for the bill to obtain a majority in the committee, and opponents of the measure confidently expect its defeat.

The disclosures in regard to Lowe's efforts to manufacture rifles for France have greatly weakened Caprivi in the estimation of the Reichstag, and lessened in proportion the prospects for the passage of the army bill.

MOORISH PRATES CAPTURED. A Spanish schooner, loaded, carried the crew into the mountains and refused to surrender them till paid \$75,000 ransom. It is probable that the Government will pay the money.

VIENNA, December 16th.

It is officially denied that a marriage has taken place between Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Princess Helen Louise Henriette, daughter of the Count of Paris and cousin of Prince Ferdinand, whose mother-in-law is the Countess of Paris.

RIO JANEIRO, December 16th.

A military revolt broke out at Niteroi to-day, the object being to raise to the Presidency ex-Governor Froilani, leader of the Antonomist party. Federal troops were at once dispatched to the scene and the revolt was soon suppressed. Two persons were killed and many were arrested. It is supposed that several influential persons were implicated in the plot and that they will be arrested.

HAMBURG, December 16th.

Two deaths from cholera have been reported so far, in December, one on the 8th and the other on the 14th. The first is claimed to have been imported from outside the city. There are no new cases to-day of authentic cholera.

QUEBEC, December 16th.

All the members of the late De Boucherville Cabinet were sworn into their old places in the new Cabinet. The only change is in the Premiership, which now devolves on L. O. Tasson in place of Boucherville.

LONDON, December 17th.

J. W. Hobbs, late managing director, and G. H. Wright, formerly financial manager of the Liberator Building Society, were arraigned in the Police Court to-day on charges of forgery, fraud and embezzlement. Counsel stated that Hobbs & Co. owed the society \$10,000,000, obtained with Hobbs's managing director. The bills had been falsified and a number of books were missing.

ROME, December 17th.

The little storm raised by the Italian Senate's refusal to confirm the nomination of Signor Zucaro-Fiorini has died out. Signor Giolitti is still Premier, but the debate of Monday last has somewhat shaken his prestige. Few think he will stay long in office. It is not sure that if he fell Signor Crispi would succeed. He is not anxious to take up the foreign policy mood Signor Crispi would like to draw nearer to France. His wish, however, has been rendered vain by the renewal of the six years truce alliance. His hands are tied. Not unnaturally he feels bitter. While the existing treaties stand he has little to expect but toleration from any Italian ministry.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 17th.

The Russian Government has promulgated a law requiring that Jewish artisans shall reside only in places where official Boards of Trade exist, the presence being that Jews can thus be kept more effectively under official regulation and supervision.

Official Boards of Trade exist only in about 100 places in the towns in Russia and the decree therefore means a vast addition to the misery and oppression under which the Russian Jews already labor. Many thousands of Jewish artisans will be compelled to remove from the towns in which they are located to enter the competition for existence in populous centres. The object of the new law is believed to be to start the Jews into fighting again, and drive them over the frontier, whether other countries are willing to receive them or not.

The partial embargo on emigration to America had caused a cessation of the flight of Russian Jews to the frontier, and the Russian authorities, who are anxious to get rid of the Jews without an outcry, have been much irritated by the change in affairs.

The final official statistics of the cholera epidemic in Russia show 130,417 deaths from European and 135,343 from Asiatic cholera since the outbreak in the empire.

HAMBURG, December 17th.

The two fresh cases of cholera reported here have proved fatal. "Three cases are reported in the Hamborn district."

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 17th.

Four beautiful female slaves were recently presented by the Khedive of Egypt to the Sultan of Turkey and placed in the Imperial harem. They appear to have had a captivating influence on the Sultan, who paid them so much attention as to excite the jealousy of the other women. The four beautiful slaves were found murdered in their beds a few days ago, having fallen victims to poison.

The Sultan is said to have been deeply enraged when he heard of the fate of his favorites. He ordered a rigid investigation and severe punishment for the guilty. Three eunuchs who had access to the apartments of the victims were arrested on suspicion of being the persons who actually administered the poison, and in latest accounts they were being subjected to torture in order to compel them to make a full confession.

BERLIN, December 17th.

The old city of Rostock was the scene yesterday of the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birthday of General von Blucher, the Prussian soldier of Waterloo. The city was gallantly decorated and there was a great military parade.

OPHIUM TWADDLE.

Residents in the East are in a position to know how the opium trade affects the Chinese in general, since nine out of ten of those they meet daily take opium more or less, just as nine out of ten Europeans take a drink occasionally, or a smoke—without dying instantly. Yet the impression in England still exists, that opium is a deadly poison, and that it is a small-pox, and as certainly fatal as hydrophobia. Here is an instance, from a (usually) respectable and reliable publication of Cassell & Co., called "Chums."

The Chinaman let us into the room at the back of the shop, it was a dirty, but contained three or four chairs and a table, while across the dirty window at the back was a greasy pole. I was requested to seat myself on this pole, which I reluctantly did, and Yan, a long time, he also took a piece of opium, like a knifing needle. Having lit the pipe, he took the needle and held it in the bowl until it became warm. Then he dug it into the chanter, which contained a viscous preparation of melted glue. He turned the chanter round and round, until he withdrew it with a little mass of the stuff adhering to the end, about the size of a bean. This he held in the flame of the pipe, turning it round until the opium, such the stuff was, began to burn with a faint blue flame. This he repeated until the bowl of the metal pipe, which he then handed to me, I put the thing to my mouth and drew once, promptly began to choke. My throat seemed closed, my nostrils ached, my brain swam. I dropped the pipe, and struggled for breath. My face was met with a torrent of instructions by the Chinaman, instructions so valuable and so rapid that had I not been so flustered as I was, I could not have understood them. My friend came in, my friend said, and I began to let the opium burn in the pipe and inhale the fumes, that ascended the tube. Having at length got my breath again, I made a fresh start, this time with greater success. The taste was exceedingly nasty, but it did not seem to have any particular effect for the first instant. By the time I had gently drawn a dozen times, however, I felt various sensations. My head swam, my stomach became affected, and I began to feel as if I was going to be sick. Yan had two heads, and that he kept twisting them round like a screw, in a fantastic way.

clergyman was also revolting, and it appeared that my head was sinking into my body, while my legs were momentarily growing shorter. I felt that I had lost control of my pipe, which disappeared as I shot up into the air. My strongest emotion was a fear that I should bring my head against the dirty ceiling. I noticed also that I was breathing blue flames—and then I suddenly regained my senses, and was violently sick. The clergyman came to my rescue, and giving me his arm led me out into the street, where the fresh air speedily restored my addled brain. But my head ached, and my eyes were dimmed, and although I managed to walk more or less steadily, I felt ill and exhausted. Such was my experience on the occasion of my first and last visit to an opium den.

DEARNESS ABSOLUTELY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noise in the Head, of 12 years standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars free Address HERBERT CLIFTON, 8, Shepherd's place, Kennington Park, London, S.E. Eng.—[Advt.]

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

19th January, 1893.—At 4 p.m.

Observation	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Force	Direction	State of Sky	Remarks
Barometer	30.00	68.0	W	1	W	Cloudy	
Thermometer	68.0	68.0	W	1	W	Cloudy	
Wind	W	1	W	1	W	Cloudy	
Force	1	1	W	1	W	Cloudy	
Direction	W	1	W	1	W	Cloudy	
State of Sky	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	
Remarks							

20th January, 1893.—At 10 a.m.

Observation	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Force	Direction	State of Sky	Remarks
Barometer	30.00	68.0	W	1	W	Cloudy	
Thermometer	68.0	68.0	W	1	W	Cloudy	
Wind	W	1	W	1	W	Cloudy	
Force	1	1	W	1	W	Cloudy	
Direction	W	1	W	1	W	Cloudy	
State of Sky	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	
Remarks							

Barometer falling. Gradients very moderate (for north-west winds). Weather—fine, dry and mild. (Issued at 10 a.m.)

—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. —Thermometer in shade, in degrees Fahrenheit. —Direction of wind in points, and force in miles per hour. —State of the sky in words, and number of clouds. —Direction of rain, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of fog, if any, in points, and force in miles per hour. —Direction of snow, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of hail, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of sleet, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of drizzle, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of mist, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of smoke, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of steam, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of dust, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of sand, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of gravel, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of stones, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of shells, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of bones, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of teeth, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of hair, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of nails, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of claws, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of horns, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of antlers, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of tusks, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of fangs, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of claws, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of horns, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of antlers, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of tusks, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of fangs, if any, in points, and force in inches. —Direction of claws, if any, in points, and force in 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and force in inches. —Direction of claws, if any, in points, and force in

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE FAMILY HOTEL, CHEFOO, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF EDWARD NEWMAN, DECEASED.

THE PROPERTY is situated on the East Beach, about one mile from the Settlement, and comprises THE HOTEL and OUT-HOUSES belonging thereto. The Land measures 20 mow 2 fen and is registered in H.B.M.'s CONSULATE as LOTS Nos. 33, 41, 61, 65, 66 and 69.

The HOTEL is furnished and ready for immediate occupation. It has been a favorite Summer Resort for Visitors from other Parts for many years and has proved a remunerative investment for the Proprietors. The Hotel contains 34 Bed-rooms, a commodious Dining-room and Drawing-room, ample Out-houses, &c., &c.

Further Particulars can be obtained on application to
Miss NEWMAN,
Family Hotel, Chefoo,
or to
Messrs. J. P. WAKE & E. F. OTTAWAY,
Trustees,
Chefoo, 21st December, 1892. [58]

THEY LEAD THEM ALL,

THE CELEBRATED

CALIFORNIA WINES, from the well-known Vineyards of Messrs. KOHLER and VAN BROCK, San Francisco, and JULIAN P. SMITH (Olivina) Livermore, California.

Guaranteed to be Pure and Unadulterated. Pure BLACKBERRY BRANDY and fresh Consignments of BARTLETT SPRING MINERAL WATER by each Steamer.

Prices forwarded on application to
MACONDRAY BROTHERS & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 30, Water Street,
Yokohama, 12th August, 1892. [26]

FOR SALE.

THE GOOD "S.S. PEKIN" and S.S. "KWONG-MOY."
For Particulars apply to

SUI KEE CHAN,
53, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, 14th November, 1892. [57]

NOTICE.

NOW READY!

THE "BOKHARA" DISASTER.

A FULL DESCRIPTIVE REPORT of the "BOKHARA" DISASTER. With all Particulars, Reports of Interviews with SURVIVORS, the Cruise of the *Thales*, official reports of the Chief Officer, the *Alcedo*, and the *Porpoise*, the MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY and its FINDING, experiences of other Steamers in the same Typhoon, the *Normand* disaster, &c., &c.

(All carefully Revised and Edited).
NOW READY.

THIS IS THE ONLY

COMPLETE

REPORT OF THE DISASTER.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Orders should be sent in to
THE MANAGER
Hongkong Telegraph Office,
Pedder's Hill,
Hongkong, 26th October, 1892.

F. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
and PROVISION MERCHANTS.
NAVY CONTRACTORS &
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 7, Praya Central,
HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENT FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION for the
BOTTOMS OF IRON and STEEL SHIPS.
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT for coating the
insides of STEEL SHIPS.

MOTOR LAUNCHES PATENT DAIMLER.
DAIMLER INDUSTRIAL MOTORS.
TRAMWAYS, COACHES and FIRE
ENGINES.

LIFE-BUOYS, LIFE-RAFTS, LIFE-BELTS
to Board of Trade Rules.

ENGINEERS' and BLACKSMITHS'
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS' STORES and REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES.

CARDIFF, AUSTRALIAN and JAPAN
COALS, supplied at the shortest notice to
Steamers at lowest market rates.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1892. [108]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremila"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices. THE HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers. THE TABLE D'HÔTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the cuisine being under experienced supervision. THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communications. The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience. A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour adjoins the HOTEL, and is under the same management. THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied. HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above. NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER
Manager.
[108]

Hongkong, 12th February, 1893.

W. BREWER.

RENSHAW'S Tennis Shoes, Buckskin Tops and Stained Hide Tops.

Gentlemen's Dancing Pumps.

Ladies' Evening Shoes.

Children's Walking Shoes in great variety.

Ball Programmes.

Menu Cards, Guest Cards.

Invitation Cards.

Letts' Diaries for 1893.

North China Anglo-Chinese Date Blocks.

Christmas Numbers of Truth and Yule Tide.

Howard & Co. Dance Annual, 40 cents.

Phillips and Page's Dance Annual, 40 cents.

Enoch's Dance Annual, 40 cents.

Comic Albums and Comic Songs, a large selection.

W. BREWER.

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1893.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SHOES and DANCING PUMPS.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES with NECK STRAPS.

WHITE KID GLOVES in all sizes.

PORPOISE HIDE LACED BOOTS and SHOES.

Kulcherbockers, Knitted Stockings for Shooting, Cycling, or Golfing; Hand Knitted Scotch

Flanneling, Wool Socks.

3 Double Barrelled Fowling Pieces to be cleared at very reasonable prices.

CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCE.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1893.

LEVY HERMANOS.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH,
CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS.
Sole Agents for PATHE FRERES & Co.
General. A great variety in Fancy Goods and
Optical Instruments.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite the Telegraph Office.

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-
FACTURERS and JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [63]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-
SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches—
awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition;
and for Veiglander and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,
MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [63]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP

AND

MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG.

Surgeon Dentist.

(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly
assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED

TO

THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1892. [54]

Hotels.

THE SHAMBEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably
situated within a few minutes' walk of the
River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive
Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably
furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting
Rooms, and accommodation generally will be
found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every
luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experi-
enced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best
quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD ROOM.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1892. [127]

HAUENSTEIN'S HOTEL.

A. M. O. Y.

THIS "First-class FAMILY HOTEL," is
situated on the beach at KULANGSOO
and has First-class Accommodation for Visitors.

An "EXCELLENT TABLE," of meat, and
WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS of
the very best quality.

Terms Moderate.

R. HELLWIG,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1892. [98]

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well-appointed
HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,500 feet
above sea-level, having been leased by the
Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is
NOW OPEN and will be run in conjunction with
their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling
them to offer special inducements to Visitors and
Residents.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES.

The Rates for BOARD and LODGING during
the Winter Months, from November 1st
to March 31st, have been reduced as follows:—

One person, one month \$5.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per
month \$5.00

One person per day 2.50

Married couple per day 3.50

For full particulars apply to

VICTORIA HOTEL.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1892. [814]

WINDSOR HOTEL.

(In Connaught Building),
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE Private Hotel heretofore carried on in
WINDSOR HOUSE has now been
removed to CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

Cuisine under European management. Each
Bed-room has its own Bath-room, Hot and Cold
water. Passenger Elevator to all Floors.

Charges from \$2 per day upwards.

Special Rates for Families of Permanent
Residents. Offices and Rooms toilet Unfurnished,
and Rooms with or without Board, by day or
month. "Apply at the Office, No. 37, 3rd Floor."

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1892. [125]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

MR. OSBORNE begs to remind the Public
that every possible arrangement has
been made for the comfort and convenience of
Visitors to this popular Summer Resort. "BAY
VIEW" occupies the best situation on the
Shau-kei-wan Road, commands an excellent view
of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool
breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches
can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining
the spacious lawn.

The Cuisine is supervised in Hongkong, and
only the best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars,
etc., are kept in stock. Private Dinners or
"Fika" prepared in First-class style, on the
shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all
hours.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1892. [128]

THE BOA VISTA HOTEL.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS HOTEL is situated on the sea shore
in one of the best and healthiest parts of
Macao, and commands an admirable view
of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool
breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches
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Hongkong, 2nd May, 1892. [128]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT
YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
Peru.....Saturday, 28th Jan.
City of Rio de Janeiro.....Saturday, 18th Feb.
City of Peking (via
Honolulu).....Saturday, 11th March.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"PERU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 28th Jan.,
at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First-class.
To San Francisco, Vancouver,
Victoria, Esquimaux, New
Westminster, Port Townsend,
Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O.,
To Liverpool and London.....\$25.00
To Paris and Bremen.....\$25.00
To Havre and Hamburg.....\$25.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND
CITIES. FIRST CLASS.

DESTINATION.

30 day
Tickets.

Continuous
Trip
Tickets.

Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb.

St. Louis, Mo.

St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.

Chicago, Ill.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Columbus, Ohio

Detroit, Mich.

Cleveland, Ohio

Toronto, Canada

Pittsburg, Penn.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y.

Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Md.

Montreal, Canada

Philadelphia, Penn.

New York

Boston, Mass.

Portland, Maine

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